now societies for the care of emigrants, of the aged, health, and maternity centres,, etc. Home communities have set up special welfare departments, or the various societies have formed themselves into a union which in some places co-operates with the, community. The Jewish Social Service Association (formerly called United Hebrew Charities) of New York is a union of welfare societies, while the Welfare and Youth Bureau in Berlin has been set up and is administered by the Jewish community. In London the organizing centre is the Board of Guardians and Trustees for the Relief of the Jewish Poor, founded in 1859, and working through a number of special sub-comniittees.

Eor purposes which cannot be provided for locally, *e.g.* the care of Jewish emigrants in the big ports, of the Jewish orphans, sick, aged, or blind, in many countries the welfare institutes have combined into territorial unions. Thus at the head of German Jewish welfare organizations there is the Central Welfare, Of lice in Berlin, with branches in the largest German, States and provinces; it aims at a rational and systematic organization of the philanthropic activities, and its budget, in 1931, amounted to about 500,000 marks. A similar territorial organization is the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations of Great Britain*

The number of Jewish orphans in Eastern Europe in-

creased enormously as a result of the War and post-War conditions; and though it has decreased since, yet according to a report by the Union of Centres for the Care of Orphans in Poland, which IB assisted by the "Joint", the number of orphans in their care in 1928 still amounted to 12,799,

(c) *Inter-Territorial Philanthropic Organizations*

The oldest of these is the "Alliance Isra61ite Universelle", founded in Paris by Adolpho Crdmiexix in 1860; it used to work for the legal emancipation arid moral advancement of the Jews, and to help those who sufiered because of their